

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

CLICK HERE for Multiple Property Listing,  
Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District  
Multiple Property Submission"

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900e). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Indian Boundary Park

other names/site number Park #165

2. Location

street & number 2500 West Lunt  not for publication

city or town Chicago  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60621

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Ahelle, SHPO 3-17-95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
5	3	objects
8	5	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE/park \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility \_\_\_\_\_
- OTHER/fieldhouse \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LANDSCAPE/park \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility \_\_\_\_\_
- OTHER/fieldhouse \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ \_\_\_\_\_
- Tudor Revival \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation CONCRETE \_\_\_\_\_
- walls BRICK \_\_\_\_\_
- STONE/LIMESTONE \_\_\_\_\_
- roof SLATE \_\_\_\_\_
- other VEGETATION \_\_\_\_\_
- STUCCO \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape Architecture

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1915-1944

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Gloede, Richard F./Landscape Architect

Hatzfeld, Clarence/Architect

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Chicago Park District

Indian Boundary Park  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 442450 4650930  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 16 442740 4650930

3 16 442740 4650740  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 16 442450 4650740  
 See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Zurich Esposito and Michael Fus/Master of Science in Historic Preservation Students,  
School of the Art Institute of Chicago  
organization Chicago Park District/Julia Sniderman date December 1994  
street & number 425 E. McPetridge Drive telephone (312) 294-2226  
city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60605

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

##### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

##### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Chicago Park District  
street & number 425 E. McPetridge Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60605

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Indian Boundary Park

Indian Boundary Park is a site of approximately thirteen acres located at the far north side of Chicago at 7000 north and 2500 west. Established between 1915 and 1922, it is one of four small neighborhood parks developed by the Ridge Avenue Park District. It is a very passive park with meandering paths connecting gently rolling lawns, a naturalistic lagoon with small island, formal and informal planting beds, monuments and historical markers, children's play areas, tennis courts, and small zoo. It beautifully compliments the Revival style architecture of the surrounding neighborhood, with its Tudor Revival fieldhouse, rolling lawns and mature trees, and landscape extending uninterrupted with the plantings and lawns of apartment complexes on the west and northwest sides of the park. As noted in Section F III (page 17) of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "*The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District*," Indian Boundary Park was one of many small neighborhood parks "viewed more as an amenity of a good neighborhood and less as a vehicle for social change. (It) had great community significance. (Its formation) tended to be generated by groups of residents concerned with the development and welfare of their neighborhoods."

The Ridge Avenue Park District, established in 1896, was the first of nineteen small neighborhood park districts in addition to Chicago's South, West, and Lincoln Park Commissions. It was actually established to improve boulevards and parkways in the northside neighborhood known as Rogers Park (section E, page 12). Indian Boundary Park was the second and largest of four Ridge Avenue parks, comprised of six land acquisitions made between 1915 and 1922. The other three parks include nearby Morse, Chippewa, and Potawatomi Parks, which range in size from one-half acre to three acres, and date from 1912 to 1931. In order to clearly describe Indian Boundary Park and show that it retains sufficient integrity to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, its features have been keyed onto three plans. The first is the earliest available, is signed by Richard F. Gloede, and dates from September, 1922 [A]. However, this first plan addresses only the east portion of the park. The second is the most complete, dated December 17, 1936 [B]. The third is a current plot plan [C].

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Indian Boundary Park is bounded by Estes Avenue on the north, Lunt Avenue on the south, Rockwell Street on the west, and a property line which aligns with Artesian Avenue on the east. A significant amount of the landscape at this park remains intact. One of the historic characteristics of this landscape is literally how well it relates to its surrounding neighborhood. This characteristic is most evident along its eastern edge, where the landscape of the park blends smoothly with the front yards of several apartment complexes, unbroken by the usual grid of the city street. This unusual original feature of uninterrupted landscape between public park and private property was repeated at the eastern half of Estes Avenue at the northeast edge of the park, where the street paving was removed and replaced with lawn sometime between 1958 and 1964 (based on Chicago Park District records).

A series of winding paths meander leisurely throughout the entire park, allowing one to visit its various features. The paths in the west half of the park must have been in place prior to 1922 when their repair was mentioned (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 5:157), and those in the east half were noted as being complete in 1923 (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 5:217). The picturesque character dictated by the 1922 plan [A] owes much to these paths [A:5a, B:5a, C:5a]. The paths remain to help define different zones, such as the small zoo near the center of the northwest corner of the park, the tennis courts along Rockwell Street to the west, children's play areas near the center of the park, the fieldhouse and adjacent formal planting bed at the southeast corner, and the lagoon at the east side.

Semi-formal planting areas within beautiful multi-colored slate paths surround the fieldhouse [B:6a], and maintain their original character and configuration [C:6a], although slate now lines only the edges of a less-slippery center path of concrete. Although seating is not indicated in the earliest (1922) plan, simple benches are interspersed along the outer curved paths of the park [B:5a and C:5a]. Paths define the irregularly-shaped spaces between zones as well, where landscaping varies between areas with many trees, spaces with several trees and shrubs, to areas with open lawns, formal planting beds, or other naturalistic plantings, such as a recent

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feature of native prairie grass and wildflowers adjacent to the zoo. These paths, as well as the few linear walks [A:5b, B:5b, C:5b] which run parallel to the three main boundary streets, are generally all at the same level. Meanwhile, the grade does vary gently in the larger areas of landscape between paths at the center of the park [B:6b]. This both enhances the picturesque character of the park and reinforces the passive atmosphere; the grade varies just enough in these areas between paths to inhibit active sports such as baseball or football.

Historically, the passivity and picturesqueness of the park would have been more obvious due to the numerous original planting clusters of low shrubs, flower beds, and ornamental trees interspersed throughout the park, as indicated on plan B. Perennials and annuals included *Salvia Faranacea*, *Zinnia Red Riding Hood*, *Marigold*, *Pennstemon Gloxinoides*, *Gladiolus*, *Phlox Antonin Riviere*, *Hemerocallis*, *Gaillardia Burgundy*, and *Primulus*. Among the shrub varieties were *Malus*, *Berberis Thunbergia*, *Sephalanthus Occidentalis*, *Prunus Pissaroi*, and *Forsythia*, while groundcover included *Viburnum Dentatum* and *Lantana*. Trees included mostly elm, cottonwood, and willow. These plantings were spaced somewhat regularly along alternating sides of walks, and almost without exception were formed in naturalistic, non-linear arrangements. Chicago Park District records (plans and Annual Reports from 1934 through 1944) verify that extensive new and replacement plantings took place regularly during the period of significance, and many of the mature trees now remaining appear to date from that time. There are also many low shrubs at perimeter areas (especially alongside the tennis courts) which compliment the mature trees. The whole park currently has less plantings than it would have had around 1937 (plan B), but the general character of wider, meadow-like open areas at the center of the park surrounded by denser plantings along outer edges remains intact.

Richard F. Gloede, a landscape architect from Evanston, Illinois, is known to have participated in the Ridge Avenue Park District meetings as early as 1915, the year of the first purchase of land for Indian Boundary Park. It is noted in the minutes of park district meetings that he presented a landscape plan to the park district at that time

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(R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 4:146). He also offered to recommend nurseries for the purchase of plantings, to inspect the stock, and to supervise the planting of trees and shrubs himself (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 4:159 and 4:181).

Very little information is available on the earliest construction at Indian Boundary Park. The park district records refer to broken windows at a maintenance building in the park (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 5:23), but there is no other mention indicating when it was constructed, or by whom. The same applies to a pergola which no longer exists, but was first noted in regards to an inventory of supplies purchased for its repair (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 5:92).

The oldest plan [A], is noted as being by Richard F. Gloede, a landscape architect from Evanston, Illinois. This plan for Indian Boundary Park shows only the east half of the park, which was officially obtained on September 15, 1922, and marked the sixth and final property comprising the park. Gloede's design features a large lagoon [A:1] as its primary element. This lagoon was executed, but to a slightly smaller scale [B:1a] and with a small wooded island on its eastern edge [B:1b]. The original date of construction of the lagoon was sometime between when Gloede presented the idea in 1922 (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 5:165) and when it is next mentioned in the park district meeting minutes as being equipped with temporary lighting two years later (R.A.P.D. Proceedings, 5:290). The lagoon retains its original character to this day, albeit somewhat overgrown [C:1a and C:1b]. The chain-link fence surrounding the lagoon was originally installed under W.P.A. improvements in 1936.

Another feature of Gloede's 1922 plan which was implemented was the fieldhouse [A:2] directly south of the lagoon. As noted in Section F III (page 18), the majority of fieldhouses for the small neighborhood park districts were constructed in the late 1920's: "The buildings were generally designed in the Revival styles which were reaching great popularity and characterizing much of the residential architecture in the neighborhoods surrounding the new parks." A beautiful brick, stone, and half-timber Tudor Revival fieldhouse by architect Clarence Hatzfeld was constructed in 1929, slightly southwest of Gloede's original location [B:2]. Clarence Hatzfeld worked in



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Chicago for a short time with Dwight H. Perkins, a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright and founder of the prominent architectural firm of Perkins & Will.

The fieldhouse for Indian Boundary Park [D] is one and one-half stories tall. The first floor walls are a tapestry of brown, green, and cream-colored wire cut bricks, with a decorative panel of brick headers beneath each window. There are diaper patterns ("x" configurations) formed in expanses of brick in the faces of upper story gables. All the windows have metal sash, but in a rectangular pattern small enough to appear as leaded glazing. The rectangular building appears (facing south onto Lunt Avenue) about three times wider than deep, with a front gable at the east end of the south facade containing a limestone entrance with the head of an Indian carved in its keystone. The entrance is flanked by small stone lions on low brick walls on either side of the door. The top of this entry gable has a simple weathervane. A shed dormer with five windows stretches west of the entry gable, while the east end of the main roof gable ends in a half-hip over a second floor window. Most of the second floor end gables and dormer windows are made of wood and plaster to give a Tudor inspired half-timber effect. A first story bay window and tall chimney at the west end of the building balance the east entry gable. The gabled roof is covered with slate shingles in the same range of colors as the brick walls, and includes copper trim and gutters. The building is in excellent condition outside and in.

Much of the rear, or north, facade is a repeat of the front (south) facade, with the gable of a large interior meeting space matching the entry gable, but here located at the west end of the facade. East of this stretches a group of windows enclosing the north veranda. A shed dormer of five windows identical to those on the south facade also appears here on the north, east of the intersecting gable of the meeting space.

Likewise, east and west facades are nearly identical to each other. The east elevation features two large windows on either side of a small center window on the first floor, and three windows set between the half-timbers of the second floor gable end beneath

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the half-hipped end of the roof. At grade, low brick walls flank two sets of stairs leading down to basement washrooms. All elements on this east and the opposite west facades are placed symmetrically. A single staircase on the west facade leads down to what was intended to be finished as another large meeting room. The brickwork of a large brick chimney centered on the west facade forms a slight slope on its south face, tapering from a broad base to smaller top.

The interior features a large meeting room with a fireplace, wooden beams, cathedral ceiling, and ornamental iron chandeliers which feature shades of a hide-like or parchment material as on drums, including bows and arrows. A small stage is located at one end of this room. The lobby has exposed wooden beams at the ceiling and terrazzo floor in a green and white checkerboard pattern, and also has lamps with an Indian motif. The basement of the fieldhouse provides washrooms as a public amenity accessible from the east face of the building. This fieldhouse is one of the most important intact elements [B:2 and C:2] emphasizing the park's relationship to the surrounding neighborhood.

Besides the fieldhouse, Gloede had also indicated two small shelters [A:2a], one of which was constructed [B:2a], but does not survive. A small square refreshment stand at the center of the park [B:2b] also does not survive. Gloede also called for a small rectangular swimming pool [A:3], however, this was never implemented. Two very simple round pools (one about twice as large as the other) were executed in concrete [B:3] near his originally-intended location at the northwest end of the lagoon. The smaller pool was a shallow wading pool, while the larger was slightly deeper [C:3]. Both pools were demolished and replaced by a single round wading pool in 1937 (C.P.D. Annual Report, 1937:55). Today this pool remains with its same perimeter concrete ring, but its use has been converted from that of a wading pool to a spray pool.

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Another item appearing on Gloede's 1922 plan are formal floral beds [A:4] centered directly south of the fieldhouse, as a formal entry to the park. This was executed as a single large ellipse and remains intact in Gloede's originally-intended location [B:4 and C:4]. It was also surrounded by classical-styled urns [B:4 and E], which no longer survive.

Centered on the south end of this formal ellipse are two slightly tapered square entry posts, constructed of soft-ball sized boulders in predominantly reddish tones, and approximately five feet high. Rather than being centered on the walk leading to the fieldhouse, their location at the foot of the formal planting bed signifies the official entrance to the park. Stone entry posts of this type have been noted throughout many other northside neighborhoods of Chicago.

Along the paths throughout the park are numerous monuments and historical markers [B:7]. These include a large limestone keystone featuring a carved Indian head sculpted by A.C. Goddard, which was originally located above the entrance to the original Chicago City Hall building, demolished in 1909. On its base, this keystone stands approximately six feet high, and is approximately thirty inches square. This particular monument was placed in the park in July of 1927 by the Ridge Avenue Park commissioners.

Another marker is one dedicated to the homesite of Phillip Rogers, original settler of Rogers Park, and dates from 1937. It is a rectangular plaque approximately sixteen inches high by twenty-four inches wide, mounted at approximately thirty degrees on a red granite boulder with rough, irregular surfaces, approximately thirty inches square and twenty inches high. A third monument is a near duplicate to this, except it bears a plaque dedicated to local veterans of World War I. Approximately fifty feet north of the fieldhouse stands a large unpolished grey granite boulder standing approximately three feet high and two feet in diameter, mounted on its top with an aluminum plaque from 1979, which replaced an earlier bronze plaque that had been stolen sometime around 1970. This monument is dedicated to a treaty that determined the territorial boundaries of the Potawatomie Indians. Although several recent stones bearing

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plaques have been additions near the playlot, most of the original markers remain in their original locations [C:7], and are another example of the continued neighborhood commitment to this park.

The original maintenance buildings [B:8] do not remain, but an unobtrusive modern single story brick building with a flat roof stands at their original location, at the northwest corner of the park [C:8]. A greenhouse structure which stood adjacent to this structure was demolished about ten years ago. Its date of construction is unknown but it must have existed by 1922, when it was mentioned in park district meeting minutes as needing repairs.

The greenhouse was also mentioned in connection with the beginning of the small zoo at Indian Boundary Park, for apparently it was the temporary home of the zoo's first animal, a black bear, until a cage and stone shelter were constructed for the animal. The small zoo remains directly east of the maintenance building [C:9], and contains llamas, goats, deer, swans and other types of birds. The character of the original brick barn [B:9] built by the W.P.A. in 1936 (C.P.D. Annual Reports, 1936: 81) for this zoo remains intact, and has been sensitively enlarged, while other animal structures (noted on plan B as "bear house", "bird house", and "duck shed") have not survived. The barn is one and one-half stories tall, of plain red brick, with a simple gable roof covered with nondescript grey composite shingles. Its original rectangular shape was modified into a "T"-shape by the additional wing and matching gable. Although the original cages for the animals have been removed, their replacements offer a more naturalistic and sensitive environment for the animals. These include stockade-type wooden fencing dividing larger areas for the animals, with chain-link fencing providing observation of the animals from the paths. A modern hexagonal aviary has been added to the southwest corner of the area occupied by the zoo. This zoo remains with great community support as the only small neighborhood zoo in Chicago, as evidenced when its demise was threatened in the 1980's.

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Southeast of this petting zoo is one of the more active elements of the park: the children's playground. It still occupies the footprint of its historic location, although the original playground equipment [B:10] has long since been changed. An immense amount of volunteer support and labor went into the current playground, a large wooden, somewhat imposing complex [C:10]. It was designed by Richard Leathers, a well-known designer of children's playgrounds, who consulted with neighborhood children on its design. It features Indian themes, such as a totem pole and tipi forms, and incorporates crenelated forms of the nearby apartment buildings. It occupies the same footprint of the earlier playgrounds, but is described as a non-contributing element of the park, due to its non-historic aspect and its visual domination over the landscape.

The only other active sport in Indian Boundary Park, this time for adults, are four tennis courts at the west edge of the park [C:11]. Today these courts extend north to south along Rockwell Street, and have been well-used and well-maintained. The original courts were constructed in 1924 at the same location [B:11].

Two opposite corners of the park have different fates, both fortunately for the benefit of the park. At the southwest corner of the park, directly east of the tennis courts, one lone volleyball court [C:12] has not been maintained, and grass has taken over most of the court. This court is not original to the park [C], nor does it date within the period of significance, so its neglect and subsequent disappearance will not be a detriment. However, at the northeast corner of the park as mentioned earlier, the eastern portion of Estes Avenue at the northern edge of the park has been converted to parkland; the paving was removed and sod installed to match the idea of an extended front lawn [C:13] for the handsome Tudor Revival apartment complex. Mature trees remain in the original parkway, forming a surprising and pleasant alleé. This work took place in the late 1950's or early 1960's. Although this is not an historic feature of Indian Boundary Park, it, like all of the aforementioned items, effectively contributes to the original design intent of this small park to embrace its neighborhood.

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC PARK RESOURCES

Buildings:

Fieldhouse  
Barn / Zoo Building

Objects:

Stone Entry Posts  
City Hall Keystone  
Indian Boundary Boulder  
Rogers Home Memorial  
WWI Veteran Memorial

Site:

Landscape

LIST OF NON-CONTRIBUTING PARK RESOURCES

Buildings:

Maintenance Building

Structures:

Children's Playlot  
Recent Memorials

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Indian Boundary Park meets with Criterion A and Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The property is significant as one of the four original parks of the Ridge Avenue Park District, the first of the nineteen additional Chicago park commissions formed between 1896 and 1934. The park is significant in social history and recreation for successfully providing an area of predominately passive recreational and cultural activities. Indian Boundary Park qualifies for listing in the National Register under the multiple property documentation form entitled the Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District.

Indian Boundary Park is also locally significant in landscape design and architectural history. The property reflects the work of Richard F. Gloede, a landscape architect who designed landscapes for residential estates as well as public park land in Chicago and the northern suburbs. Similarly, the design for the Indian Boundary Park Fieldhouse is the work of Clarence Hatzfeld, an architect known locally for his designs of park buildings and residences as well. Indian Boundary Park is an important product of Rogers Park's period of substantial development. The property's period of significance spans from 1915 when the initial design was completed and implementation began, to 1944, the fifty year cut-off date for the National Register of Historic Places.

Indian Boundary Park is the largest of the four original Ridge Avenue Parks, which include Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Morse Park. As explained in Section F III of the Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District, the Ridge Avenue Park District, formed in 1896, was the first of the nineteen additional park commissions created due to increasing demands from recently annexed areas outside the jurisdiction of the original South, West, and Lincoln Park Commissions. An 1895 Act had given voters the opportunity to petition for the creation of park districts to serve their communities according to their particular needs. Not only had Chicago extended its boundaries out of the reach of the three original park commissions, but the needs and interests of the newly annexed areas were not necessarily shared by the three original commissions.

The Ridge Avenue Park Commission was initially created for the purpose of improving roads, avenues and boulevards within their district. By 1915 a

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program of developing small parks was executed in response to the particular recreational needs of the residents of the area.

As indicated by the Multiple Property Documentation Form, most of the new park commissions were located on the north and northwest sides of the city. Many of these communities were composed of middle class or upper middle class residents, in contrast to the poor immigrant communities which the South, West and Lincoln Park Commissions had served. The social needs of the new park districts were generally different from those served by the parks of the Progressive Reform Movement. Crowding and congestion were not primary concerns of the Ridge Avenue Park District where large, open expanses of land were still abundantly available for active recreation. Parks devoted primarily to active recreation were less necessary. With a relatively affluent population, the Ridge Avenue Parks were not expected to offer the same public health and hygiene services as offered by parks of the Progressive Reform Movement. In the Ridge Avenue Park District, the creation of predominately passive recreation parks ensued with the construction of Morse, Indian Boundary, Chippewa, and Potawatomi Parks. Indian Boundary Park was the only Ridge Avenue park designed by a landscape architect. With its predominately passive landscape, its zoo, and its Tudor Revival fieldhouse, Indian Boundary Park is widely regarded within the community as the centerpiece of the Ridge Avenue Park District group and serves as an unofficial local landmark of West Rogers Park.

The name of Indian Boundary Park relates to the Native American associations of the park site, commemorating the Treaty of 1816 which established land boundaries of the Potawatomi Indians who inhabited the area (Bernstein 1987, 6). The Indian boundary passed through the site of what is now the park (Jenkins 1925, 3). In September, 1833 the Indians were forced from the area to make way for the tide of white immigration which had begun to set in with increasing volume (Jenkins 1925, 3). In the spring of 1835, Irish immigrant Philip Rogers bought several hundred acres from the government and became the first white settler of what would become Rogers Park ("Rogers Park", *Lerner Newspapers*, July 4, 1976). Rogers' original log home stood one block east of Indian Boundary Park. Rogers cleared and farmed much of the surrounding land, including the site of the park. At the



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time of his death in 1856, Rogers owned 1,600 acres and Rogers Park had a population of 600 (Brisben 1966). The community of Rogers Park was annexed to Chicago in 1893.

Prior to 1915, most of the land surrounding Indian Boundary Park was open, marshy farmland. The Indian Boundary Park property was acquired by the Ridge Avenue Park Commission in six separate land purchases which took place between September 22, 1915 and September 15, 1922. These land acquisitions gave the Park Board possession of the 13.06 acres which comprise the present site. The park and its landscape design evolved as the Commission acquired land. Improvement work began in 1915 when landscape architect, Richard F. Gloede presented the Commission with an initial landscape plan and began to supervise the clearing and grading of the site (R.A.P.C. Proceedings, 4:177). Gloede also selected plants for the execution of his initial design phase. Trees were planted abundantly in 1918. In September of 1922, Gloede presented a landscape design for the final land acquisition. The ideas presented in this plan were largely executed, creating a winding system of paths which curved around formal planting beds, a fieldhouse site and a naturalistic lagoon. By 1924 the lagoon with a small island was developed on the eastern side of the park. The zoo and tennis courts were also completed at this time. The fieldhouse was completed in 1929 (R.A.P.C. Proceedings, 1915-1929). In 1936, the W.P.A. began improvements in Indian Boundary Park. By 1939, W.P.A. improvements, including extensive shrub planting and replacement, spray pool replacement, and the construction of a zoo building addition, were complete (R.A.P.C. Annual Report, 1936-39).

Gloede, an Evanston-based horticulturist and landscape architect is credited with the landscape designs for several opulent lake front estates (Sarah V. Brown, Philetus W. Gates, L. A. Hippach, Nathan W. Williams) along Chicago's North Shore. These designs are photo documented in promotional materials which were published by Gloede circa 1915 and are now the property of the Evanston Historical Society archives. Gloede has also been credited with popularizing the practice of illuminating outdoor Christmas evergreens in the Chicago area (Evanston Index, Feb. 21, 1939). Gloede is also known for his professional contributions made to the widely known

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Japanese Gardens on the Wooded Island of Chicago's Jackson Park. Gloede's contributions to horticulture and landscape architecture in Evanston were not widely documented, but they were commemorated a year after his death with the installation of seven hybrid English elm trees in Evanston's Elliot Park (Evanston Index, Feb. 20, 1940).

Gloede's landscape at Indian Boundary park is characterized by the freeform system of paths winding around informal groupings of trees, elliptical flower beds and the naturalistic lagoon. Gloede's plan contrasts sharply with the landscape treatments of other Ridge Avenue Parks. The landscapes of both Chippewa and Potawatomi Parks incorporated straight, angular pathway systems arranged geometrically around sharply defined geometric planting beds and rectangular lawns. Within the context of the Ridge Avenue Parks, the landscape treatment of Indian Boundary Park is distinct.

Gloede's picturesque and passive landscape is complemented by Clarence Hatzfeld's Tudor Revival fieldhouse dating to 1929. As stated in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Clarence Hatzfeld is credited with designing 21 fieldhouses for Chicago parks, including many of the small park districts on the city's north side. Like the Indian Boundary Park example, nearly all of Hatzfeld's fieldhouses were constructed in the 1920s and usually in the Tudor or other revival style. Tudor Revival buildings are commonly characterized by a steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled with one or more prominent cross gables. Brick wall cladding, decorative half-timbering, and multi-paned casement windows are also commonly found on Tudor Revival buildings. Hatzfeld incorporated all of these elements in his design for the Indian Boundary Park fieldhouse. In contrast to the English-inspired design, Hatzfeld crowned the main entrance of the fieldhouse with a keystone enlivened with a dignified profile relief of an American Indian chief. The Native American theme is carried inside the fieldhouse as well. Hatzfeld consciously designed the interior of the Indian Boundary Park fieldhouse to reflect the Native American Indian theme, employing Native American motifs in details and fixtures. It is among his most thematic fieldhouse interiors. Replete with Indian figural images, arrows and feathers, chandeliers and sconces in the Banquet Room whimsically convey the park's Native American association.

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The theme of passive recreation is articulated in the design of the Indian Boundary fieldhouse as well as the other Ridge Avenue Park District fieldhouses which were also designed by Hatzfeld at Chippewa and Potawatomi Parks. Absent in all three examples are spaces devoted to active athletic activities. Neither gym nor ball court can be found at any of the three. The facilities were, however, designed to accommodate the less active pursuits of drama and dancing.

Hatzfeld's designs for the three Ridge Avenue Park District fieldhouses, each executed in the Tudor Revival style, bear a definite resemblance to one another. The combination of Tudor Revival architecture with American Indian motifs, however, distinguish the Indian Boundary example from the more simplified and diminutive Tudor Revival fieldhouses designed for Chippewa and Potawatomi Parks. The fieldhouse at Chippewa Park has been significantly altered in its design while the example at Potawatomi Park has been demolished. The fieldhouse at Indian Boundary Park is the last fully intact Hatzfeld fieldhouse design in the Ridge Avenue Park District.

Hatzfeld is credited not only with the design of park structures, but also with residential buildings. Some of Hatzfeld's residential work, executed in picturesque revival styles can be found in the immediate vicinity of Indian Boundary Park, further enhancing the relationship between park and surrounding community. Additionally, Hatzfeld is credited with several residential designs located within the landmark Villa District located approximately three miles south of Indian Boundary Park. Gateposts similar to the stone models Hatzfeld used at Indian Boundary Park can also be found within the Villa District.

The creation of Indian Boundary Park coincided with the area's boom in development. The 1920's were a time of great development in Rogers Park (Chicago Daily News, April 19, 1924, p. 17). Improved modes of transportation including railroad extensions, streetcars and elevated trains made access to this northern enclave readily accessible. The area's population had swelled to nearly 30,000 by 1920 (Lerner, July 4, 1976). The residential community surrounding Indian Boundary Park was constructed

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largely at the same time as the park itself. The park and its surrounding residential community are well integrated and coexist in a harmonious fashion.

The Indian Boundary fieldhouse, executed in Tudor Revival style, relates unusually well to the many residential buildings surrounding the park and in its vicinity. Whether single-family homes or multiple-unit apartment style buildings, much of the surrounding construction dating to the 1920s and 1930s relates to the English style of architecture employed in Hatzfeld's fieldhouse for Indian Boundary Park. Although the buildings in the vicinity reflect the work of a number of different architects and builders, a common stylistic theme is apparent and visually connects the park with the surrounding neighborhood. As stated in the Multiple Property Documentation Form of the Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District, this demonstrates the development of community parks which assimilated into the middle class residential neighborhoods of the 19 additional park districts.

The arrangement of the park and its closest neighbors further demonstrates an overt intention to integrate the park as closely with the community as possible. On the east perimeter of the park, the property of several private, multiple-unit residential buildings (all executed in English revival architectural styles) is directly attached and accessible to the park, itself. The park has virtually served as an extended front yard for these residential buildings since their construction in the 1920s. The intention to connect the park very closely with the surrounding community appears as a continued goal when, between 1958 and 1964, a large section of the Estes Avenue boundary on the north side of Indian Boundary Park was dedicated to the park and landscaped. By eliminating a portion of the road which separated the park from some of the surrounding residences, the park became the directly accessible extended front yard to another cluster of Tudor-Revival courtyard buildings. This arrangement underscores an spatial intimacy that is rarely achieved between public parks and private residences in Chicago.

Once again articulating the theme of passive recreation, the Indian Boundary Park Zoo is a significant feature of the park. Beside Lincoln Park, Indian

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Boundary Park is the only Chicago park which still operates a zoo. Community park zoos were more common in Chicago in the late nineteenth century. A small zoo in Central (now Garfield) Park was established in 1874. Union Park, of the South Park Commission, also had a collection of animals by that time. By 1885, however, the West Park Board abandoned their zoo plan and donated its collection to Lincoln Park and in 1888, Lincoln Park also absorbed the South Park Commissioners' collection of animals. So in 1924, Indian Boundary was actually reviving the tradition of small scale zookeeping within community parks while adding other passive features to their park (Griffin, "Chicago's Civilized World of Wild Animals", *Chicago History*, 4:235).

Occupying only slightly more than one acre of the park, the zoo collection at Indian Boundary Park was initially established by the donation of a single bear. Ridge Avenue Park District President, Frank Kellogg, donated the bear in the 1920s. Soon after, many other animals were also donated to the park's zoo collection. In 1934, Indian Boundary Park Zoo became an extension of Lincoln Park Zoo. Lincoln Park Zoo has staffed, managed, supplied animals and provided veterinary care for the smaller zoo since that date (Shapiro, *Chicago Tribune*, September 25, 1987).

Although it is the largest of the Ridge Avenue Parks, Indian Boundary Park has remained faithful to its original intent and historic character by maintaining its original theme of passive recreation. Remarkably, it continues to draw and satisfy its crowds of visitors who seek its sedate forms of recreation. To date, the most rigorous sporting activity offered has been tennis. Indoor dance lessons rank second. In spite of the limited sport offerings, Indian Boundary Park has endured as a lively hub of community activity. While all other small neighborhood park zoos have been eliminated, the Indian Boundary Park zoo, dating to the 1920s, has survived and flourished. Improvements have been made in order to keep animals safe and comfortable. Local public support for the zoo and the attractive landscape has been instrumental in retaining historic features and integrity. Local public support has also contributed to the development of appealing new features in Indian Boundary Park including a small prairie garden and a playground area designed by Robert Leathers. The contributions made to the

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landscape by both Richard Gloede and Clarence Hatzfeld continue to reflect the philosophy of Gloede's motto: "Leave the world more beautiful than you found it."

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## Verbal Boundary Description

The property is bounded on the south by the north curb of Lunt Avenue, on the west by the east curb of Rockwell Avenue, on the east by the property line which aligns with the centerline of Artesian Avenue, on the north at the west half by the south curb of Estes Avenue up to the east curb of an alley running north between Rockwell and Artesian, and turning east at the original location of the north curb of Estes Avenue, to the northeast corner of the park where it meets up with the property line aligning with Artesian's centerline.

## Boundary Justification

This is the plot of land historically associated with the park during its period of significance, as well as an additional narrow strip of land at the northeast section of the park that was converted to park land between 1958 and 1964. The converted land appears as lawn today and is compatible with the historic landscape of the park.

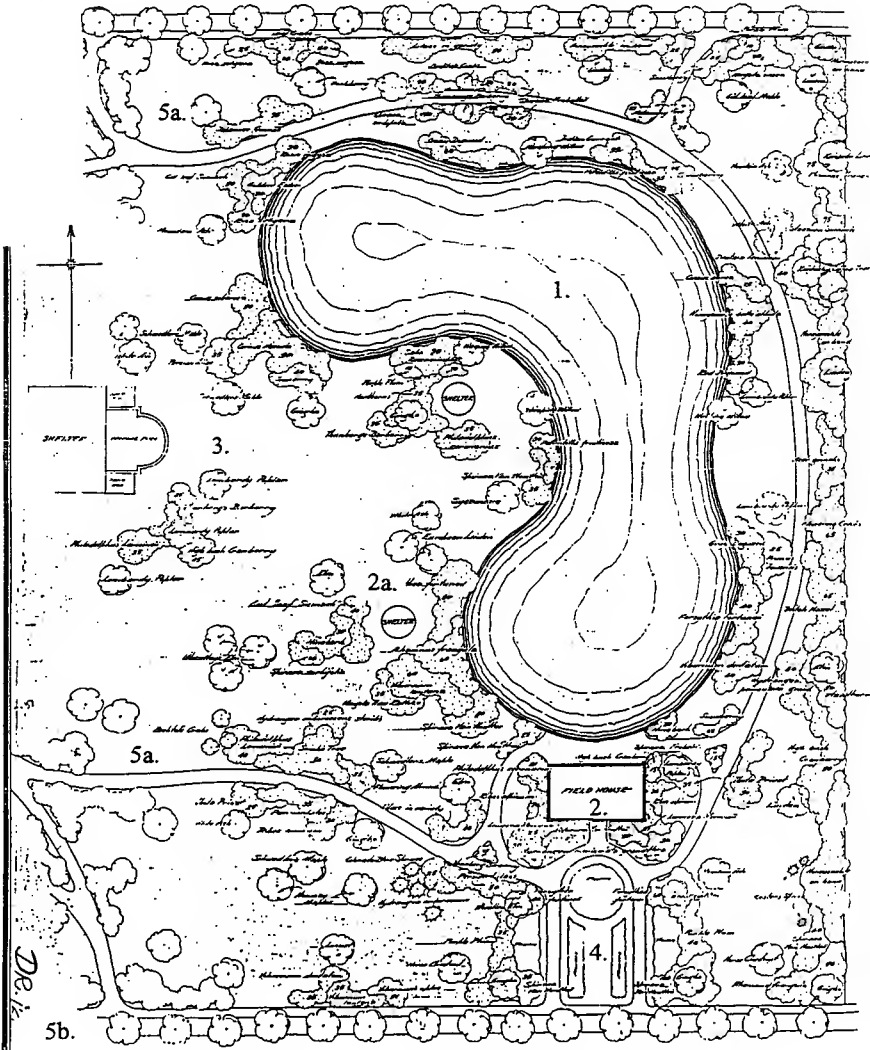
PLANTING PLAN FOR ADDITION TO  
INDIAN BOUNDARY PARK

ROGERS PARK — CHICAGO

SCALE 1" = 20'

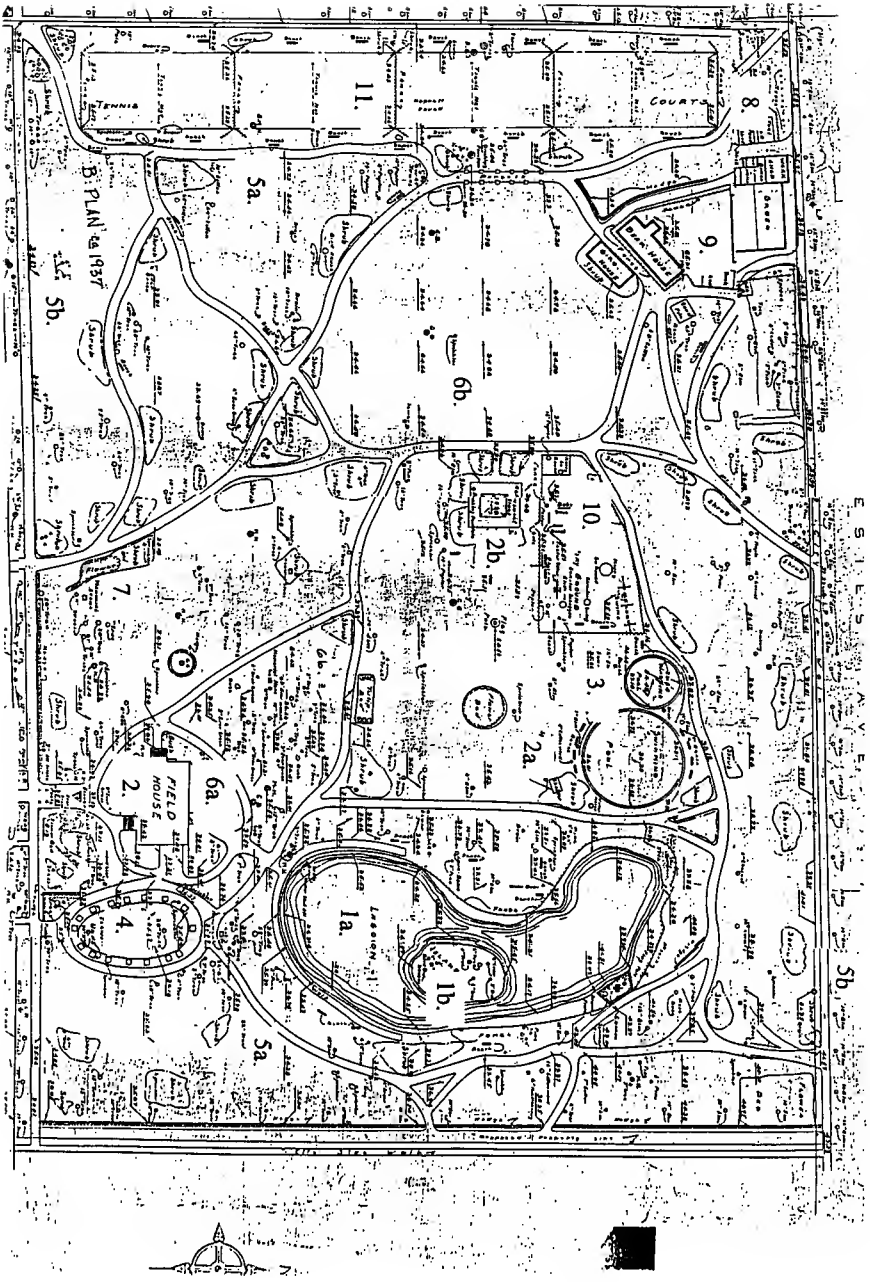
SEPT 1922

Richard F. Gloder,  
Landscape Architect,  
Evanston, Illinois.

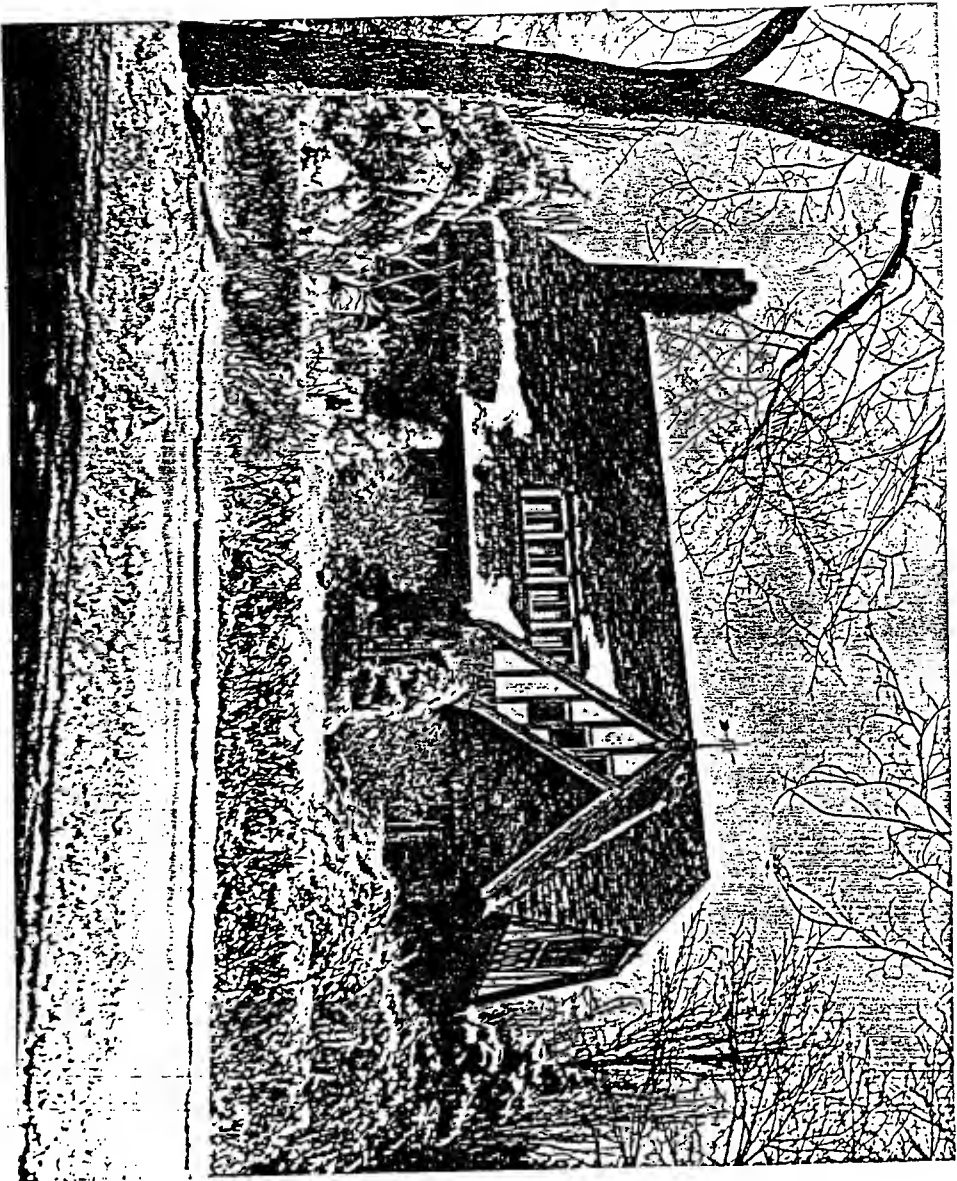


A. 1922 PLAN OF INDIAN BOUNDARY PARK, EAST PORTION

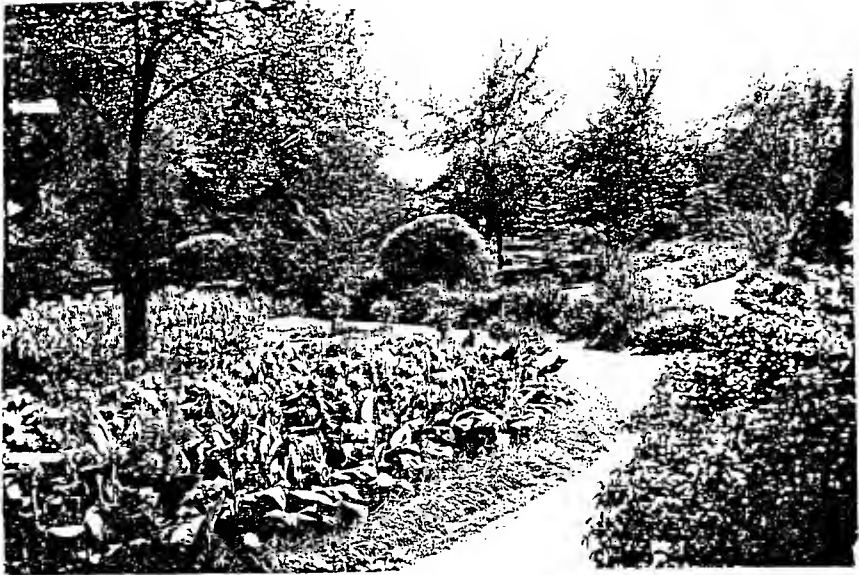
B. 1936 PLAN OF INDIAN BOUNDARY PARK







D INDIAN ROTUNDARY PARK FIELDHOUSE, SOUTH ELEVATION, CA. 1940



Indian Boundary Park

E. FORMAL PLANTING BED. VIEW FACING NORTH, CA. 1940



# United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

MAY 01 1995

Preservation Services  
APR 28 1995

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/17/95 THROUGH 4/21/95

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- ARKANSAS, NOT SPRING COUNTY, Cabin No. 1, Cabin area access rd., Lake Catherine State Park, Shorewood Hills, 95000455.
- ARKANSAS, 4/20/95 (Facilities Constructed by the CCC in Arkansas MPS)
- ARKANSAS, PRAIRIE COUNTY, Prairie County Courthouse, Jct. of Magnolia and Prairie Sts., DeValls Bluff, 95000457, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- ARKANSAS, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Chi Omega Chapter House, 940 Maple St., Fayetteville, 95000456, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, Calhan Rock Island Railroad Depot, 252 ft. W of Denver St. on Rock Island RR right-of-way, Calhan, 95000476, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- FLORIDA, PALM BEACH COUNTY, Milton-Myers American Legion Post No. 65, 263 NE. 5th Ave., Delray Beach, 95000471, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- FLORIDA, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, Frere, Jules, House, 2404 Sunrise Blvd., Fort Pierce, 95000467, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- FLORIDA, SUWANNEE COUNTY, Allison, George, House, 418 W. Duval St., Live Oak, 95000369, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- ILLINOIS, ADAMS COUNTY, South Side German Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by Jefferson, S. 12th, Jackson and S. 5th Sts., Quincy, 95000481, BOUNDARY INCREASE, 4/20/95
- ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Moultrie County Courthouse, 10 S. Main St., Sullivan, 95000489, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Bryn Mawr Avenue Historic District, Bryn Mawr Ave. from Sheridan Rd. to Broadway, Chicago, 95000482, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Hamilton Park, 513 W. 72nd St., Chicago, 95000487, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Illinois Boundary Park, 2500 W. Lunt, Chicago, 95000485, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Portage Park, 4100 N. Long Ave., Chicago, 95000484, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Ries, Jacob A., Park, 6100 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago, 95000483, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Trumbull Park, 2400 E. 105th St., Chicago, 95000486, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Chicago Park District MPS)
- ILLINOIS, MARION COUNTY, Jehle, Louis, House, 511 E. Fifth St., Pana, 95000490, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Willits, Levi, House, 202 Main St., New Boston, 95000488, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, Schertz, Joseph, House, IL 116, 1 mi. W of city limits, Metamora vicinity, 95000491, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- IOWA, HANCOCK COUNTY, Pilot Knob State Park: Portals in Area 5b, Off IA 9 SE of Forest City, y Pilot Knob State Park, Forest City vicinity, 95000362, NOMINATION, 4/17/95 (CCC Properties in Iowa State Parks MPS)
- IOWA, JACKSON COUNTY, Sauers, J. E., House, 418 W. Pleasant St., Maquoketa, 95000385, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Maquoketa MPS)
- KANSAS, PAMSEE COUNTY, Babbitt-Doerr House, 423 W. 5th St., Lard, 95000477, NOMINATION, 4/20/95
- MICHIGAN, MARQUETTE COUNTY, Negaunee State Bank Building, 331 Iron St., Negaunee, 95000295, NOMINATION, 4/13/95
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Alert-Hatcher Building, Jct. of Second Ave. and Main St., Hillsboro, 95000461, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Bucher, William H., House, 300 W. Main St., Hillsboro, 95000463, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Meyers House, Main St. N side between 4th and 5th Aves., Hillsboro, 95000462, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Miller, George Tambling and Winette Stocker, House, Elenora St. S side, W of Union Church, Hillsboro, 95000465, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Robins, Will M., House, Jct. of Main St. and Fifth Ave., SW corner, Hillsboro, 95000462, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Sullivan, Cornelius, House, Jct. of Elenora and First Ave., SW corner, Hillsboro, 95000459, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW MEXICO, SIERRA COUNTY, Webster, John M., House, Jct. of Main St. and Fifth Ave., SE corner, Hillsboro, 95000464, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Hillsboro MPS)
- NEW YORK, CAYUGA COUNTY, House at 15 East Cayuga Street, 15 E. Cayuga St., Moravia, 95000472, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Moravia MPS)
- NEW YORK, ESSEX COUNTY, Trudeau Sanatorium, Trudeau Rd., Saranac Lake vicinity, 95000479, NOMINATION, 4/20/95 (Saranac Lake MPS)
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